The North Carolinian.

VOL. III FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1864. NO. 252

THE FLOWERS COLLECTION

THE
NORTH CAROLINIAN
BY
P. J. SINCLAIR & CO.

THE DAILY NORTH CAROLINIAN is served to subscribers in town at ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per week in advance, payable to the Carriers weekly.

Single copies TWENTY FIVE CENTS.

PRICE FOR MAILING.

Single copies 25 cents. Six months TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS. Three months, FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

One month THREE DOLLARS.

The "INTELLIGENCER," a weekly four paged newspaper, published at this Office, is mailed to subscribers at FIVE DOLLARS for three months, THREE DOLLARS—Strictly in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements for the CAROLINIAN will be charged THREE DOLLARS per square for each and every insertion, eight lines or less constituting a square.

Advertisements for the INTELLIGENCER will be inserted once in Daily, and charged Daily rates for that insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid for strictly in advance.

The Value of Money.

Value of Gold Issue	Value of Paper Issue	Value of Paper Issue	Value of Gold Issue
1 00	66⅔	1 00	1 50
2 00	1 33⅓	2 00	3 00
3 00	2 00	3 00	4 50
4 00	2 66⅔	4 00	6 00
5 00	3 33⅓	5 00	7 50
10 00	6 66⅔	10 00	15 00
15 00	10 00	15 00	22 00
20 00	13 33⅓	20 00	30 00
25 00	16 66⅔	25 00	37 50
30 00	20 00	30 00	45 00
35 00	23 33⅓	35 00	52 50
40 00	26 66⅔	40 00	60 00
45 00	30 00	45 00	67 50
50 00	33 33⅓	50 00	75 00
55 00	36 66⅔	55 00	82 50
60 00	40 00	60 00	90 00
65 00	43 33⅓	65 00	97 50
70 00	46 66⅔	70 00	105 00
75 00	50 00	75 00	112 50
80 00	53 33⅓	80 00	120 00
85 00	56 66⅔	85 00	127 50
90 00	60 00	90 00	135 00
95 00	63 33⅓	95 00	142 50
100 00	66 66⅔	100 00	150 00

SYNOPSIS OF FUNDING SCHEME OF CURRENCY BILL AS TO STATES EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—*Non-interest Bearing* $100 *Notes.* Receivable for public dues before April 1st, 1864, at par; from and after April 1st, 1864, not receivable at all, but

FUNDABLE IN FOUR PER CENT. BONDS Before 1st April, 1864, at par.

From 1st to last day of April, inc., at 83⅓
From 1st to last day of May, inc., at 56⅔
From 1st to last day of June, inc., at 46⅔
From 1st to last day of July, inc., at 36⅔
From 1st to last day of Aug., inc., at 26⅔
From 1st to last day of Sept., inc., at 16⅔
Swept away by monthly tax, Oct. inc., at 6⅔

Any non-interest bearing $100 notes held on the first of January, 1865, are taxed 100 per cent., thus destroying every vestige of value.

THE
REPORTER'S DICTIONARY,
BASED ON PHONOGRAPHY.

IN PRESS and shortly to be published, a book with the above title, prepared by the subscriber, who has had nearly 20 years practice in Phonographic writing, having been at one time employed as an official reporter in the United States Senate, and, who has been for the last seventeen months, and is now, reporter of the Atlanta Intelligencer.

The Dictionary will contain indications, by means of a simple nomenclature, for writing with Phonographic letters, about 20,000 words of the English language, of ninety-nine one-hundredths of those in common use—the remaining words being easily written after those are learned.

In the Introduction to the Dictionary, a simple instruction will be given for beginners of the study of Phonography, with lithographed illustrations, prepared by one of the best artists in the Confederacy. The object of the publication is to make a STANDARD for Confederate Reporters, and to render it possible for the much coveted and beautiful art of Reporting, to be learned even without the aid of a teacher.

As the work will be expensive, new type having been procured expressly for it, only a small edition will be issued. Those who desire copies are requested to send to the author their orders at once, (to be recorded,) accompanied with the price of the same, which will be five dollars per copy. The book in paper cover, and suitable for use, will be sent to all subscribers, by mail, without additional expense: A. E. MARSHALL,
dtf Augusta, Ga.

OFFICE POST QUARTERMASTER,
4th Congressional Dist., N. C.,
Fayetteville, N. C. Oct. 21.

Notice to Farmers and Tithe Agents.

THE Tithe Agents will receive the Long Forage and give receipts which the Farmers must bring in when they assess their corn.—Any Farmer who does not make 200 bushels of corn does not pay either corn or fodder from said 200 bushels. But if a person makes 200 bushels they then pay tithes on the whole amount, but the same Farmers must appear before the Assessors to make oath that they do not make more than 200 bushels.

J. M. McGOWAN,
225-2t Capt and Post Q. M.

CLAIMS
Of Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., June 20th, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED has been appointed a Commissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty, arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimant or claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimants be a child or children of the deceased, and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claim is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or administratorship must be certified to, under seal by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in application.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non-commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early a day as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants' Post Office and County in full.

JNO. A. STANLY,
133-tf Commissioner.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE SOLDIERS [illegible] Confederacy

RAILROAD BUREAU,
Richmond, Feb. 20th, 1864.

THE friends and relatives of soldiers in the Army of Northern Virginia are hereby notified that an arrangement has this day been effected with the SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY, to carry all packages of food and wearing apparel to Richmond, Va.

To secure the advantages thus obtained through the express company, the following instructions must be observed:

Packages must not contain more than one hundred pounds; be well secured, and plainly marked, and sent at the expense of the shipper to either of the Soldiers' Relief Associations which are located as follows:

In North Carolina, at Raleigh; in South Carolina, at Columbia; in Georgia, at Augusta; in Alabama, at Montgomery; or at any other point at which one of these Associations have an office.

The Agents of these Associations will there take charge of them, and ship daily, by Southern Express Company, to the proper Agents of the respective States at Richmond, who will see them distributed to the proper individual owners.

To meet the wishes of the soldiers, and to give them a certain and speedy communication with home the Southern Express Company has agreed to give this freight preference over everything else; and in order that no obstacle may occur to the success of so laudable an enterprise, the several Railroad Companies are hereby requested to render the Express Company such facilities as will enable it to make this arrangement a complete success.

As the Southern Express Company assumes all responsibility of the transportation of those packages, the Relief Associations are requested to withdraw their Agents who have heretofore acted as traveling messengers. If the Relief Association will establish agencies in the rear of there armies, they may enjoy the same privileges hereby secured to the Army of Northern Virginia.

F. W. SIMS,
Lieut. Col. and Quartermaster.

Approved.
V. K. Lawton, Quartermaster Gen.

OFFICE SOUTHERN EXPRESS CO.,
AUGUSTA, GA., Feb 20, 1864.

THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS COMPANY hereby notify the friends and relative of Soldiers in the Army of Northern Va., and elsewhere, that they are prepared to carry out arrangements as announced in the above card and that they will do all in her power to fulfil its requirements.

JAMES SHUTER,
Gen'l Sup't. & Acting Pres't So. Exp. Co
may20-tf.

H. McMILLAN
Auctioneer and
COMMISSION MERCHANT.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
June 10-3m*

Brown Windsor Soap,
A LARGE LOT JUST RECEIVED at
No. 17, Market Square.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKETS.
CORRECTED BY J. W. LETT.
Nov. 22, 1864.

Bacon	$ 5 50 @ $ 6 00 ₱ lb
Pork	7 00 @ 7 50 ₱ lb
Lard	— — @ 5 50 ₱ lb
Beef	1 50 @ 2 00 ₱ lb
Beeswax	4 00 @ — — ₱ lb
Butter	7 00 @ 7 50 ₱ lb
Cotton	1 75 @ — — ₱ lb
Coffee	15 00 ₱ lb
Cotton Yarn	$35 @ 40 ₱ bunch.
Dried Fruit ... Apples & Peaches	75 $1 ₱ lb
Eggs	3 00 @ — — ₱ do @
Extract Logwood	$5 @ $6 ₱ lb
Flour	$225 @ 250 ₱ barrel
Flaxseed	12 50 @ 13 00 ₱ bushel
Fodder	$10 00 @ 11 00 ₱ hundred
Hay	8 @ 10 00 ₱ hundred.
Shucks	$10 00 ₱ hundred
Grain—Corn	$17 50 @ 18 00 ₱ bushel
Rye	17 50 @ $20 00 ₱ bushel
Oats	9 00 $10 00 ₱ bushel
Peas	17 50 @20 00 ₱ bushel
Hides—Green	2 50 @ 3 00 ₱ lb
Dry	5 50 @ 6 00 ₱ lb
Iron—Swedes	3 50 @ 4 50 ₱ lb
Leather—Upper	20 00 ₱ lb
Sole	18 00 ₱ lb
Liquors—Corn Whiskey	50 00 ₱ gallon
Apple and Peach Brandy	50 00@ 60 ₱ gallon
Molasses	$15 20 00 ₱ gallon
Nails	3 50 @ 4 00 ₱ lb
Onions	20 00@ 25 00 ₱ bushel
Potatoes—Irish	$— @ 15 00 ₱ bushel
Sweet	$8 00@10 00 ₱ bushel
Rice	65@75 ₱ lb
Sugar	10 ₱ lb
Soap	Family Bar 2 00 ₱ lb
Tallow	5 00 ₱ lb
Spirits Turpentine	3 00 ₱ gal.
Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings	50 @ 3 25 ₱ Yard
Salt	$— 00 @ 40 ₱ bushel
Tallow	4 00 @4 50 ₱ lb
Wool	$6 00@8 00 ₱ lb

THE
ILLUSTRATED MERCURY!
ILLUSTRATED MERCURY!

THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
THE GREAT LITERARY WEEKLY
OF THE SOUTH!
OF THE SOUTH!
A SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL!
A SUPERB FAMILY JOURNAL!
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED,
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED,
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
ELEGANTLY PRINTED
EVERY SATURDAY,
EVERY SATURDAY,
HAS A LARGER
HAS A LARGER
AND
MORE TALENTED
MORE TALENTED
CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS
CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS
THAN WAS EVER BEFORE ENGAGED
THAN WAS EVER BEFORE ENGAGED
IN ACTUALLY WRITING FOR
IN ACTUALLY WRITING FOR
ANY AMERICAN PAPER!
ANY AMERICAN PAPER!
BRILLIANT, CHARMING,
BRILLIANT, CHARMING,
AND THRILLING
AND THRILLING
WITH ROMANCES,
WITH ROMANCES,
SKETCHES,
SKETCHES,
TALES
TALES
OF
REAL
REAL
LIFE,
LIFE,
POETRY,
POETRY,
HISTORY,
HISTORY,
BIOGRAPHY,
BIOGRAPHY,
NOVELETTES,
NOVELETTES,
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,
ESSAYS, CRITICISMS,
WITICISMS, MISCELLANY,
WITICISMS, MISCELLANY,
INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES,
INCIDENTS AND ANECDOTES,
OF THE WAR AND ITS HEROES,
OF THE WAR AND ITS HEROES,
INCLUDING TRANSLATIONS,
INCLUDING TRANSLATIONS,
FROM THE GERMAN, FRENCH,
FROM THE GERMAN, FRENCH,
AND OTHER LANGUAGES,
AND OTHER LANGUAGES,
A HOME JOURNAL FOR
THE HOUSEHOLD!
AN ORNAMENT
FOR THE PARLOR.
A SOLDIER'S
PAPER FOR
THE CAMP.
A
TRAVELLER'S
COMPANION.
PLEASANT READING
FOR EVERYBODY.
A RICH CASKET OF
POLITE SOUTHERN LITERATURE!

SUBSCRIPTION—Six months.....$10
The Trade supplied at $25 per hundred.
Address,
WM. B. SMITH,
oprietor, Raleigh, N. C.
Jan

Wanted.
200,000 FEET OF 1¼ & 1 INCH LUMBER, 12 inch. wide.
Apply CAROLINIAN OFFICE.

TELEGRAPHIC

Reported by the Press Association. 1861

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's office of the District Court of the Confederate States, for the Northern District of Georgia

A DARING ATTEMPT OF PRISONERS AT SALISBURY TO ESCAPE.
THE ATTEMPT FRUSTRATED!

SALISBURY, Nov. 25.—The Federal prisoners confined here made an attempt to escape about 2 o'clock to-day, occasioning some excitement. They attempted to seize the arms of the guard on duty within the walls, and in several cases succeeded, having disarmed a man they thrust him through with the bayonet. Two of our guards were killed and several wounded.

The picket guard, witnessing these demonstrations, opened fire on the prisoners with muskerry and two field pieces charged with canister, killing and wounding some 40 or 50, when order was restored. The guilty ones have been found out. All quiet now.

NORTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND, Nov. 25.—New York papers to the 23d, and the Baltimore American, evening edition, same date, received.

A telegram from Nashville, of the 22d, says nearly two weeks have passed since direct information has been received from Sherman. At least a month ago he informed the authorities at Washington of his plans.

New Orleans papers of the 15th, say Canby is recovering.

A Washington telegram of the 23rd, says there is information from City Point that but a short time will elapse before the South Gap Canal is opened.

Burbridge has taken summary action in the case of Lieut Governor Jacobs, of Kentucky, deciding his banishment beyond Federal lines.

Gold 223½.

Some very interesting experiments have lately been made by Henry Erm, chemist of the department of Agriculture, in testing the coloring matter in coal oil, and some sorghum seed. By combinations with different chemicals he finds that a great variety of colors can be produced from each of these substances, some of them very brilliant in tint, and delicate in shading, down from the deepest to the palest. I have just been shown some beautiful specimens of silk and merino by him; small pieces, simply for trial. The prevailing colors were red, purple and green. Of the red there is almost every shade known, from Solferino down to the daintiest peach blow. There are different tints of purple, also, and the beauty of them is that they are "fast colors," in the old fogy-time meaning of that expression, before fast people came into date. Three specimens had been tried with soap and boiled, but still held their own.

Northern Paper.

CROSSING THE MISSISSIPPI.—A Yankee paper says that dispatches from the Southwest state that attempts were again being made by the rebels, at Lines' Landing, Arkansas, to get a portion of their Trans-Mississippi forces across the Mississippi river from Texas into the State of Mississippi, for the assistance of Beauregard and Hood. The movement, which was a formidable one, was thought to be under the direction of General Magruder, and to have for co-operation and assistance a rebel force on the opposite side of the river. A brigade of Union infantry was on the spot to prevent the crossing, and a brigade of cavalry was momentarily expected. These, it was supposed, would be sufficient for the purpose.

OUR INDIAN ALLIES.—We are gratified to learn, from the very best authority, that the Indian nations located west of Arkansas are now true and devoted to our cause; and that they are almost entirely free from Yankee invasion or molestation. The Creeks, Cherokees, Choctaws and Seminoles are all in cordial alliance with the South and give our cause a hearty support.

Butler says the desires "to extinguish all the bad men," North and South. If he proposes to begin with the worst one in America, we shall expect to hear of an early suicide.

FED UP THE ROAD.—Passengers down the Georgia Railroad last night report that the Yankees, one thousand strong, entered Madison on Friday, between 11 and 12 o'clock, and at 4 o'clock they burned the Depot and other property belonging to the Railroad. Yesterday morning they entered Buckhead, eight miles this side of Madison. The enemy report that they are twenty thousand strong.

A gentleman who left Athens yesterday morning report that the excitement was subsiding in that city relative to the raid.

Large numbers of refugees are arriving in this city [illegible] along the line of the road.—*Augusta Sentinel.*

On account of the murder by guerillas of the mail carrier of the Totten Hospital, four guerillas, calling themselves Confederate captains, were taken from the Exchange Barracks, Louisville, Kentucky, and shot on Monday.

DIVIDEND.—The Wilmington and Weldon railroad company, have declared a dividend of twenty per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 25d inst.

THE END OF THE WAR.—It is the habit now to say the war will last four years longer. The Richmond *Examiner* thinks it will not last four months longer, if we stand perfectly firm and united now.

The election in New Hanover, for Senator in place of Mr. Hall resigned, will take place on Thursday the 24th inst. Major Robert Strange, Col. Edward D. Hall, Thos. C. Miller, Esq., and Lt. S. J. Faison are nominated by their friends.

Florence and Fayetteville
RAIL ROAD.

Stockholders Meeting.

A SUFFICIENT amount having been subscribed to authorize the organization of the above named Company, a meeting of the Stockholders is hereby called to meet in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 15th day of December next for the purpose of electing a President and Directors of said Company, and for the transaction of such [illegible] the Stockholders. The Books of subscription are still open. This is an important road to this community and to the country generally. We hope every man will feel the importance of doing what he can to secure the speedy completion of this road.

WM. McL. McKAY,
JNO. M. ROSE,
A. A. McKETHAN,
D. A. RAY,
A. W. STEEL,
Committee.
Fayetteville, N. C. Nov. 15, 1864. [tm.

WALTER WATSON,
GUN, PISTOL MAKER AND
Machinist.
Guns and Pistols made and Repaired with Dispatch.

MEMBERS of Reserves and Home Guards can have their arms repaired at half price. All kinds of Machine work done.

Hay Mount, Fayetteville, N. C., opposite the residence of E. J. Hale, Esq.

PLANTATION
With Crop, Stock, Wagons, Mules, &c., thereon, late Major John T. Gilmore's, to be sold at Public Auction.

THE above property will be offered for sale on the premises on Tuesday the 29th of November 1864. The Land is in one body, and contains 485 acres nearly all of which is valuable Swamp Land, there being 80 acres well drained, cleared and under cultivation, yielding the best crops of any land in this section of the State. There is also about 200 acres of Swamp Land equally as good as that under cultivation, to be cleared, which may be easily drained, (some of which is already ditched and partly cleared;) the remainder is used for pastures and wood land. The houses and buildings are at a convenient distance from the farming lands above described, on a healthy, high and dry part of the tract, with good water. The buildings are [illegible] including a comfortable dwelling house, convenient and well arranged negro houses; good fences, stables, barn, cribs, lots, guardens, &c. The plantation is 14 miles from Fayetteville, on the East side of the Cape Fear River, about one and a half miles from the River, and embraces what is known as Alligator Swamp, adjoins Johnson and others, and is not very far from the mouth of Cedar Creek and the residence of Mr. J. C. Blocker.

At the same time and place will be offered for sale, the following personal property:

1500 to 2000 bushels of Corn.
The crop of Fodder, Shucks, Peas, &c;
Stock of Cattle, Hogs, Goats, &c;
4 Valuable Mules;
One Sorrel Mare;
One Jennet;
One 4 Horse Wagon; one Timber Cart; with all the Farming Tools and other articles on the premises.

Terms will be made known before sale.

A. J. BYRNE,
A. McLEAN,
E. F. MOORE,
Ex'rs.
Fayetteville, N. C. 222-ts

LOST.

ON SUNDAY afternoon the 13th inst. on the Western Plank Road, between the Toll House and the 4 mile post, a Breast Pin, resembling a Locomotive car—it was attached to a red ribbon. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the Toll House. 243t

CAROLINIAN.

P. J. SINCLAIR, Editor.

Office, No. 17 Market Square,

☞ All Marriages, Obituary, Funeral and Estate Notices, Company and Military Orders for Meetings, Drills, &c., Lodge and Society Notices and Summonses, Wants, Losses and Findings, Exhibition and Concert Notices, all country, transient and foreign advertising, o whatsoever nature or character, must be paid for when left at or sent to the office for publication. This arrangement will be strictly enforced. Such cash advertisements, as they appear, will always be marked by an asterisk or star thus (*).

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., NOV. 26, 1864.

☞ Our Subscribers in town will confer a *special favor*, when they fail to get their papers, by informing us immediately of the fact. Of course we cannot know when it occurs unless this be done.

PARTICELAR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE FOLLOWING.—The publishers of this paper desire that their terms be fully understood. *All* subscriptions must be *paid in advance.* Payment must be made at this office, or, if to a collector, ten per cent. additional will be charged. Our Collector will call weekly on delinquents and make collections, when, in *every instance*, the above rule will be adhered to *Collections made every Monday.*

NOTICE.—C. C. McCRUMMIN, Esq., is our authorized agent to receive moneys and receipt for us in all business matters connected with this office, which relates to subscription and advertising.

HOME AGAIN.—After a prolonged absence of several weeks, we have returned again to our chair, and take this opportunity of greeting our friends and patrons. We regret exceedingly that our able young friend, Captain Robinson, who in our absence presided over the columns of the *North Carolinian*, was called away to another field of duty before our return. The ability that has marked his short career as editor, can not have passed unnoticed either by the readers of the *North Carolinian* or of his fellows in the craft.—Should his absence be of long or short duration, we know that the good wishes of the community of which he is an esteemed member will follow him. In every position in which circumstances had placed him—whether in the field battling for the rights of his native land, or in the tripod wielding with the viger and energy which has always characterized him—he has evince drare talents combined with sound judgment and discretion. We most earnestly trust his career of usefulness is but just opening, and that his life may be spared to his country, which stands in need of such men to give her character, and to his numerous friends, who will watch with deep interest his destiny.

CONSISTENCY A JEWEL.—It will afford no little surprise to our citizens to learn that one of their strongest *anti-Holden candidates*, recently elected to the Legislature from this county and Harnett, voted for a "straitest sect" died in-the-wool Holdenite against one of the citizens of this county who, with his friends, supported that same anti-Holden candidate! Our people well know that Walter Huske, Esq., of this place, was a candidate for Engrossing Clerk. Gen. A. D. McLEAN, so strictly anti-Holden that all others who did not agree with him *precisely*, were *unsound*, voted open and above board for Mr. N. Leach, a son of [illegible] Leach, of Johnston county, for Engrossing Clerk of the Legislature, against Walter Huske. Is not this an admirable specimen of consistency?

COMMENDABLE.—We see that Judge Shepherd has introduced in the Legislature a bill to instruct the Military Committee to enquire into the expediency of relieving from Home Guard duty, bonded farmers. This is a good move. If producers—bonded farmers and the like, are forced to abandon agricultural pursuits, and if some of the impressments of which we have lately had an example, in this community, shall be practiced, the begining of the end is at hand. You can't force out of the soil, without labor, subsistance for the army, and unless these farmers are left at home, and their stock unmolested, we will have a worse enemy than Grant or Sherman in our midst in a short time.

☞ McClellan is a candidate for U. S. Senator from New Jersey!

IN LUCK.—Our "sub *locum tenens*," not having the fear of the "Maine liquor law" before his eyes, tendered his services as an "Expert" to "sample anything in our market and give the public his impression as to its merits"—hinting, in the mean time, that our friend, Mr. Love was reputed to have some "Nash brandy" which might or might not be good, but that if he had a "*pint*" upon which to base an opinion, he might pronounce it good. In the mean time our friend, Mr. Love, sends the "*pint*," much to the gratification of a way-worn traveling Editor who returned just in time to settle it, and who, after having seen and tasted (a little for the stomach's sake) "new dip" from Alabama to Virginia, being in his own estimation a good judge, has in solemn form pronounced it most excellent.

A YANKEE TURNCOAT.—The following extract, which we find in the Baltimore American, is styled by that paper as the traitorous conduct of a naval officer:

CAIRO, Nov. 16.—It has been discovered that the ironclad gunboat Rattler was actually recently sold to the rebels by her commander, at Home Point, below here. The information is rather indefinite, but it is said the commander had so disposed of his men as to prevent resistance to her delivery to the enemy

A small boat approached her on the night she was to have been delivered to the enemy, but a subordinate officer on board had his suspicions aroused, and fired his revolver at the rebels, frightening them away. The affair was subsequently investigated, when it was discovered that the commander of the gunboat had already received $200,000, and other payments were to be made in cotton. He was arrested, but escaped, declaring that he would command a privateer, and give the Yankees h—l. The rebels intended to use the Rattler in capturing the gunboat General Bragg.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

[Correspondence of the Carolinian.]

RALEIGH, Nov. 24, 1864.

Col. P. J. Sinclair.

DEAR SIR:—The House was principally engaged to-day in electing Engrossing Clerks. Mr. McKay, of Harnett, was elected on first ballot by a very decided majority over his opponent. The second ballot resulted in the election of Mr. Moore, of Stokes. Mr. W. W. Dunn only lacked one vote of being elected—have no doubt but he will be elected to-morrow.

Mr. Brown, of Mecklinburg, introduced a bill providing for the confiscation of the property of deserters, and their banishment from the State—forever to be deprived of citizenship—not allowed to vote, act as juror, or hold any office whatever. Its a clincher.

Mr. McCormick introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law to protect the citizens of this State from specie payment during the existence of the present war, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

The Speaker announced the several Joint Committees.

The House then adjourned

GEORGIA.—The Richmond *Sentinel* says it has nothing additional from Georgia, that would be prudent to publish while certain military operations are takink place, which it is believed, will bring Mr. Sherman up with a short turn. The enemy are without information as to our movements, and it has no intention of enlightening them on the subject.

WILMINGTON AND WELDON RAILROAD.—The Journal states the gross receipts of this road for the year ending 30th Sept., at $4,010,039 87, against $1,402,831 last year. Increase $1,706,208 87. The expenditures have been $1,864,224 34, and the profit $1,145,815 63, against $809,652 67 last year. Increase of profit $336,162 96. The Directors have declared Dividend No. 27 of 20 per cent.

A Vicksburg letter says that a rebel force of seventy-five men surrendered to General Dana's force of negro infantry, and after being disarmed, several thousand negroes were turned loose upon them with their bayonets, and not a life was spared. The letter asks how this cold blooded atrocity will look on the pages of history. A few officers expressed indignation but as a general thing debate on the subject was suppressed.

Brig Gen. R. S. Ripley has assumed command of the District of South Carolina, headquarters at Charleston.

MESSAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY, ZEBULON B. VANCE,
TO THE
General Assembly of North Carolina.

(Concluded.)

I desire to call your attention to the condition of the Militia and the Guard for Home Defence which requires some additional legislation. Both of these organizations were put on foot when the territory allotted to the different regiments and battalions contained men sufficient to fill them to the numbers required by law. Both have been stripped by conscription until scarcely anything remains of either regiment or battalion, but officers. When I now call out the Home Guard for State Defence, I have to put many companies together in order to get one of convenient size, and the supernumerary officers constituting a large per cent of the whole force, are sent home, as they cannot be made to serve in the ranks. This causes the greatest inconvenience and injustice. The only remedy is reorganization and consolidation. I therefore, recommend the abolition of the Home Guard as being one too many, and the passage of a law authorizing the combination of the skeleton companies of the Militia into new regiments, having the numbers necessary to take the field at once, and so that all may be compelled to do duty alike. I deem it unnecessary further to give the details of the proposed plan, as the Adjutant General will present them fully to your military committee in a form which has my approval.

I also recommend the extension of the age to which men are required to serve in the militia to fifty five years. Though there are not a great many men at that age capable of active field service, there are yet many who could perform most material service in arresting deserters and repressing disorders at home, whose accession would greatly strengthen this important arm of the State.

The records of the country will bear me witness, gentlemen, that I have never sought to have extraordinary powers of any kind conferred upon me, being content to abide by our ancient customs even when unusual circumstances have rendered them abortive. But I am firmly convinced by actual experience, that it is impossible to enforce discipline and obedience to orders in a militia organization throughout the State without summary powers in the Commander in Chief to drop the offender from the rolls for certain specified offences. With great hesitation therefore, and moved by a sincere conviction of duty, I recommend the conferring of this power on the Executive to continue only during the war, and as restricted as you may deem necessary to guard against the improper exercise.

In this connection I will ask your consideration of a copy of the resolutions adopted by a meeting of the Governors of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, held in Augusta, Ga., on the 17th ult., and request you to regard them as a part of this message. This meeting was invited by me, in the earnest hope that something might be agreed upon to aid in reinforcing our armies and rendering uniform the action of the State in many important particulars, especially with regard to the exemption from Conscription of State officers. After some days of free and harmonious interchange of opinions, the result was the resolutions referred to. That one referring to State forces doing duty beyond their own borders, had allusion only to special and extraordinary emergencies, when, as often happens, the proper defensive point may be beyond the State line and not within it.

Contrary to the impression sought to be made by some, the resolution relating to the impressment or conscription of slaves was by no means intended to include the arming of them, much less their final emancipation, which I take it would follow as a natural consequence. I suppose that as property their temporary services were within reach of the government like all other property, to be employed as pioneers, erecting fortifications, cooks, teamsters, hospital servants, laborers in the several departments, and wherever, in short, the negro could take the place of an able bodied white man who could carry a musket. I have no circumstances would consent to see them *armed*, which I would regard as not only dangerous in the extreme, but as less degrading, only than their employment in this capacity by our enemies. The proposition to emancipate them by the Confederate Government, (which in conscience should be done if they fought in our armies,) I regard as entirely out of the question I imagine that such an idea as abolishing slavery by the General Government, advocated five years ago would have made people stare, and cause some little excitement. This course would, it seems to me, surrender the entire question which has ever separated the North from the South; would stultify ourselves in the eyes of the world, and render our whole revolution nugatory—a mere objectless waste of human life. I need not allude at all to the constitutional question involved, which I presume must be understood by this time. Our independence, I imagine, is chiefly desirable for the preservation of our political institutions, the principal of which is slavery; and it is only to be won by the blood of white freemen. The slave, however, should certainly be used to do his part as a non-combatant.

The resolution referring to the reinforcement of the army is worthy of your special and earnest attention. The Supreme Court having in the case of Johnson vs. Mallet affirmed the opinion advanced by me in my last message, that the exemption of officers and agents of the State is derived from higher grounds than the act of Congress, thus placing it as favorably as the friends of State sovereignty desire, it becomes us to examine carefully to see if there be not many who could, of our own grace, be spared to the service of the country. I know that the growing disposition of the public to do this has received a severe check in the revocation of details by which the War Department has stripped the country bare of its most valuable and indispensable mechanics and artizans. Still there are quite a number of our officers whose official services are not indispensable, and who are neither farmers nor mechanics. With the retention of such I do not sympathize, and think it a hardship that they should eat the bread of ease and comparative idleness, whilst others bear the heat and burthen of the day. Should you not think proper to turn them over to conscription, then I think discretion should be vested in the Executive when a less number than the whole of the militia or home guard is called for, to discriminate against those who are not producers or mechanics. And if in the reorganization of the militia the power was vested in the Governor to appoint as officers only farmers or useful mechanics, much good might be accomplished and much dissatisfaction removed from the army and people. My observation has been that it is not so much the number as the character of the exempted persons, many of whom were of speculators, which causes the dissatisfaction. A wise policy calls upon us to remove it, if not by the means I suggest, then in some other way.

By a recent agreement entered into between our government and that of the enemy, it is provided that each may have the privileges of supplying its soldiers held as prisoners of war by the other with certain necessary articles. Judge Ould, our Commissioner of Exchange, informs me, that the same privilege will be extended to the States. I therefore ask your consent to expend, should it be necessary, a portion of our funds abroad, not exceeding £5,000 sterling, for the benefit of North Carolina soldiers held in Northern prisons—officers and men. I understand the United States will parole any officer designated for this purpose, which would guarantee an easy and proper disposition of the funds.

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[The Governor alludes to the subject of the supply of salt and of the difficulties of obtaining [illegible] Notwithstanding all the difficulties thrown in our way, I think I could safely assure you of salt provided transportation can be had.]

The execution of the laws becomes more and more difficult, owing not so much to the increase of crime, in my opinion, as to the want of boldness in the civil magistrates. Many complaints continue to reach me from all parts of the State of depredations and outrages of straggling soldiers, illegal impressments of property by Confederate Agents and many high-handed violations of civil rights by military commanders. Most of the sufferers appeal to me for redress which I am often unable to afford them. They forget that the law still exists, and that it is their right and duty to apply it, whenever and by whomsoever aggrieved, in the ancient way. The General in command, and the private soldier alike, may be and should be arrested for any offence against the rights or liberties of the citizen, and if resistance is made, the whole military force of the State would be brought to bear, to enforce submission. One wrong redressed by the law would be worth twenty redressed by Executive appeal to the superior officer of the offender.

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The Governor concludes his admirable message in the eloquent and patriotic words that follow:

If I have ever maintained a constant and abiding faith in our ultimate triumph, I owe that faith more than to skillful generals, great and gallant armies, ships of war or fortified cities to that pure and [illegible] bosom of our [illegible] of all we see of the ways [illegible] nature, the greed of gain, [illegible] capacity, selfishness, grinding [illegible] poor, indifference to the agonies of our country, and all the heartless and unseen prophecies of the unpatriotic, I have yet, in my two years of close intercourse with the people of my native State, never found a pure and undying flame of love bright and glorious love of country, which can make the poorest widow or the humblest boy a kinsman of the Angels. As above said, it can not be that God will reject all this sacrifice and count as naught all this patience and long suffering because of the wickedness of some, that the little rills of patriotic love trickling from the mountain gorge, flowing onward through the plain and receiving its tributaries to blood in every valley, must yet reach the sea, in strength and volume mighty enough to bear in triumph the ark of Southern freedom which we are striving to launch upon its bosom. Let us have time to sustain our government in all its rightful and necessary powers, and give to that wonderful and victorious army every possible physical and moral support; let us while watching anxiously every visible and reasonable means of success shew every plausible by-path whose mile marks point to ruin and dishonor; let us accept the simple faith of the patriot, in the justice of our cause which leadeth to salvation, and avoid the learned skepticism of the doubter, which taketh hold on hell, and the result will yet be all that the friend of good government and human freedom could desire. A nation purified by sorrow, strengthened by suffering and wise from the bloody lessons of civil war, shall yet I humbly trust in God, establish and perpetuate for their more fortunate children, a government rich in all the traditions of liberty and civilization.

ZEBULON B. VANCE.

EAST TENNESSEE.

The Bristol Register of Friday says that passengers from Jonesboro', Thursday, could give us but little additional news of Breckinridge's movements. He is still pursuing the enemy and securing the fruits of his victory. The total number of prisoners captured is reported to be eight hundred and fifty Four hundred of these are expected to reach here to-day. Fifty wagons and teams, in addition to those already reported have fallen into our hands. The enemy are in some force at Strawberry Plains, 18 miles from Knoxville, and it is said that General Vaughn is again in their rear.—We expect to hear of another handsome "bagging" affair in a few days, and then ho! for Knoxville.

Later Intelligence received Saturday night assures us that our forces held Strawberry Plains and that the enemy have retreated to their fortications at Knoxville.

EXCHANGE OF CITIZENS.—Gen. Gillam, commander of forces in East Tennessee, proposes to Gen. Vaughn to exchange certain citizens mentioned, and also proposes a general exchange of citizens captured by both sides in East Tennessee, and suggests that no other arrests be made.

There will be a meeting of the **Young Ladies' Knitting Society**, at the residence of Mrs. Banks, this afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FAYETTEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA
MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence 1st of [illegible] 1865.

Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865, about which time the terms will be made known.

Also, wanted two Teachers of military science, and a Steward in this institution. Address Maj. WM. A. BANKS,
233-tf Superintendant.

AUCTION SALES,
By H. McMillan, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold in front of my Store on the 1st day of December, the following lots of fine CHEWING TOBACCO:
100 Boxes McCulloch & Grey.
100 " Peach and Honey.
100 " Biguet.
Samples shown at any time. Sale positive.
—ALSO—
At the same time and place.
2 Bbls P. R. Sugar.
2 Bales 4 4 Sheeting, and sundry other articles. 245-3t

DESIRABLE DWELLING FOR RENT AT AUCTION,
H. McMILLAN, Auctioneer.

I WILL rent from my store door on Thursday 1st December, a large and convenient Dwelling House, containing 7 rooms and 6 fire places. The yard is large, containing all necessary outhouses and a well of excellent water, with good garden attached; houses and everything connected with the establishment new and in good repair. This Dwelling from its location, (Haymount,) and conveniences is rendered one of the most desirable in the vicinity of Fayetteville. Possession given first of January. 245-tf D

Further Notice of the Sale of the Plantation,
STOCK, CROP, &c. OF THE LATE
Maj. Jno. T. Gilmore.

THE sale will take place, according to the advertisement heretofore published, at the Plantation on the East side of Cape Fear River, about 14 miles from the town of Fayetteville, on TUESDAY the 29th November 1864.

TERMS.

The Plantation will be sold according to the requirements of the Will on one or two years credit, for notes bearing interest.

The Stock, Crop, &c., will be sold on six months' credit, interest from date, with privilege to the purchasers to pay cash or give notes.

A. J. BYRNE,
A. McLEAN,
E. F. MOORE,
W. DRAUGHON, Auct'r.
} Ex'rs.

245 t29N

LOST.

ONE CERTIFICATE, dated March 17th 1864, No. 864. Any person finding the above will be suitably rewarded by leaving it with HENRY KING.
243-6t Clinton, N. C.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature of North Carolina, at its next session, to incorporate the "Fayetteville, N. C. Iron Works.
239-d1t-w4t*

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